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low in Medieval and Renaissance Archeology, School of Classical Studies, Rome, is lecturer. The course extends over a period of four weeks in Venice, with day excursions to Padua and Castelfranco; Verona, one day; Milan, three days. In establishing this first outpost in Europe a new department in university work is instituted and a significant enlargement of the American educational field made. The method of study is along the lines laid down by Morelli and practiced by Berensen and other serious students of the history of painting. The instruction consists of lectures (one hour a day) and research in museums and churches, under the personal guidance of the instructor. Bernhard Berensen's "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance" is used as a textbook. In order to supplement the study of the originals the University of Pennsylvania transported to Venice its large collection of photographs and books and also subscribed to Vieusseux's Library of Florence.

**CITY PLANNING
CONFERENCE** The three most striking features of the National Conference on City Planning, which was held in Philadelphia in May, were the large attendance, the extraordinary exhibition, and the breadth of outlook which characterized the discussions. The attendance was about three times that at the second conference, which was held a year ago in Rochester, and at the Rochester Conference the attendance had been about three times that at the first conference, held in Washington two years ago. A subject which brings together at a third annual conference—unbacked by any definite organization—three hundred representatives from all parts of the United States is evidently one which expresses in some way the spirit of the times. The exhibition, which was hung in the corridors of the Philadelphia City Hall, occupied something like a mile of space, and was exceptionally comprehensive. No other such opportunity has been given to see the city planning work which has been done in America, and in foreign exhibits the collection was by no means weak. On the

whole, it compared very favorably with the exhibitions in Berlin and London last year. The breadth of outlook which characterized the discussions was a natural result of the large attendance and of the wide area represented by the delegates. There were a number from the Pacific Coast, several from the Rocky Mountain district, many from the Middle West, many from the East, a large delegation from Canadian cities, and several of much prominence from England. There were, of course, other features of the conference which will remain in pleasant memory—the generally high character of the formal papers which were presented, the valuable round table discussions at the luncheon hour, and the varied and delightful social engagements, these ending with a banquet attended by four or five hundred persons, at which the Secretary of the Interior was toastmaster. But the three special features named are those which gave to the Third National Conference the character that makes it stand out as the success which it was.

**THE L'ENFANT
MEMORIAL AT
ARLINGTON**

Republics are proverbially ungrateful. Maj. Pcter Charles L'Enfant, the French engineer who made the plan for the city of Washington with such amazing foresight and wisdom, died in abject poverty and was buried by his friends on the Digges farm a short distance outside of the city for which he had done so much.

In 1908 Congress appropriated \$1,000 for the removal of his body from this obscure resting place to some spot to be selected by the District Commissioners, and for the erection of a suitable memorial. With the consent of the War Department the reinterment was made at Arlington, with military honors, on April 28, 1909.

Only \$900 were available for the memorial, but the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects offered to gratuitously furnish a design and for this purpose instituted a competition. The winning design was by Mr. W. W. Bosworth and is of the old colonial type, two slabs of stone—one upheld above the other by short simple balus-